REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,089.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers, as above, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,693 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 9th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Tuticorin	17
„ Ratnagheree	10	„ Colombo	18
„ Vingorla	10	„ Negapatam	21
„ Goa	11	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Carwar	11	„ Madras	24
„ Mangalore	12	„ Masulipatam	25
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Cossipore	28
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	29
„ Alleppy	15	Arrives at CALCUTTA	31

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle per Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

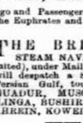
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	27
„ Muscat	16	„ Bushire	29
„ Jask	18	„ Linga	Feb. 3
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Linga	19	„ Jask	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	7
„ Fao	23	„ Guadur	9
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KUSHAREE, 516 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ODESSA DIRECT.

STEAMERS belonging to the Compagnie Russe de Navigation a Vapeur will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY to ODESSA in March, April, and May next.

The Company is prepared to book cargo through to Moscow and other Inland Towns on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 12th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Barnee	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapo e	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—

Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jythapoor, Malvan, Vingorla and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE GOPCHUND DAMJEE, opposite to Manockchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 10th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Provisions and Wines included.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	35	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 28th February, 1875.
"EUROPA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be exactly published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, tickets, &c., apply to

C. GHIGLIONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

Bombay, 16th November 1874. 1 Mansion House Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. SUMATRA	2,488	500	Jan.	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE	2,063	160	„	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	„	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	
THIBET	C. H. Rasky	2593	400	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	460	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2669	450	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				MARCH.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—	South mpton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th—	Southam; ton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—	Southam, ton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.

Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Raikes, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Penang and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any class of cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not signed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

	Tons.	H.P.		
Passenger Steamer MEMFI	2,680,	250,	on 20 h	January 1875.
Steamer CALIPSO	2,000,	20-,	on 5th	February 1875
Steamer ARETUSA	2,500,	120,	on 20th	Feb. 1875.
Passenger Steamer ETTORE	3,800,	400,	on 5th	March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE	2,700,	250,	on 20th	March 1875.

The Steamers have excellent first and second class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£35 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

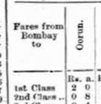
No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 17th Dec. 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



STEAM FERRIES (under Contract [with Government].—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Rope Island	Colwa.	Rope or Kennery.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 5	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 2 P.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 39, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 39, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Looms, Doublers, Engine, Boiler, &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Esq.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from James Flynn, Esq., the Receiver to the abovementioned Estate, to sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 9th January 1875, at Bungalow No. 34, at Tardeo, opposite the Tardeo Chowkey:—

20 Looms.
2 Doublers.
1 Engine.
1 Boile .
Sundry miscellaneous articles.

The above Machinery by Harrison & Platt Brothers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AUCTIONEER.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by Public Auction under instructions from Hoomed Herjee and Mugga Magrage the mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Commatee Laxumon Gungrage the mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 12th instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land, or Government ground, with messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate lying being at the Duncan Road, cross lane, in Coomarwadda, in the subdistrict of Bhoolaweur, containing by admeasurement 269 2/7 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 58, and by the Collector of land revenue under No. 3,484 and 5,656, and bounded on the east by the house of Sett Gopaldass Mathowdass, on the west by a sweeper's passage, in the north by the vacant ground of Esoo Mugga, and on the south by the Duncan Road cross lane or Coomarwadda.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 8th January, 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT 2ND COOMBARWADA STREET.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

By order of the Mortgagee, Munjee Thobun and on account and risk of Mahadewjee Moolji, Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Coombarada Street, in Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement (129 3/9) Square yards, be the same little more or less, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mahadewjee Mooljee and Ramjee Hurjee and others, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,198 standing in the name of Mah-dewjee Moolji, Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Coombarada Street, in Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement (129 3/9) Square yards, be the same little more or less, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mahadewjee Moolji and Ramjee Hurjee and others, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,198 standing in the name of Mah-dewjee Moolji, Mortgagor.

And assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Coombarwada Street, on the North by a house of Gunoo Ramjee Colay, and on the South by the House of Anajee Dawjee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of Sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Room of the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 8th January, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house or shop Standing thereon, situate lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessment under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 173 7/9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the house of Framjee Dossbhoy Mama, on or towards the West, by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the North, by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the South, by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna, and the said property are now in he occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particular, apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 28th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 16th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,5 5 tons, with excellent accommodation, specia ly adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500,

exclusive of *Wines, &c.*, which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31ST JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Rae, Commander. This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, &c., &c.

The Saloon and Cabins are amidship and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-brokers.

NOTE.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,696 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th January 1875.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—

An ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, without children in India, desire to RENT a FURNISHED HOUSE or LOW on MALABAR HILL, for Eight or Nine Months, from about the end of February. Address "KASHGAR," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER

DESSA and ABOO will receive TENDERS on or before the 20th instant for the supply of the following MATERIAL, delivered free of charge at the Grand Road station:—

About 550 Cubic feet of 1st class Teakwood Scantlings.
Do. 8,000 Running feet of Teakwood Battens 2" by 1".
Do. 800 Superficial feet Teakwood Planking 6" by 1" to required long h.
Do. 100 Cubic feet Beuteak Rafters 2½" by 1½" to required lengths.

W. T. BOWARD, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Dessa and Aboo Division.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance business.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

NOTICE.—List of Estates of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION were GRANTED to the Administrator General, and of Estates which come under his charge during the months of October, November, and December last:

Beaumont, W. J., late Port Officer, Carwar.
Birkmyre, Frederick, late of the Bombay Civil Service.
Fenton, Richard, late Boiler Maker, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay.
Merwan Uspinier, Parsee, late of Bombay.
Sneil Alireo, Clifton, late of the Government Telegraph Department, Nagpur.
Soraljee Pestonjee Khunatta, Parsee, 1 to of Peshawar.
Soni Ghelabhai Hajiwan, Hindoo, late of Bombay.
Sprague, John, late of No. 3 Brunswick Square, Exmouth, in the County of Devon.
Tomlinson, W. G., late Clerk to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.
Walker J., late Signaller, Government Telegraph Department.
Wears, William, late Engineer of the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press company, Limited.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,

Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 6th January 1875.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied A GREAT WANT

in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores prisine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an intelligent, honest SERVANT, must speak English, and be willing to travel. Apply to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a single GENTLEMAN, BOARD and LODGING ROOM, with Bath-room, &c., in a private family or hoarding house. Address, stating terms to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN EUROPEAN aged 32, just arrived in India desires an ENGAGEMENT in a Mercantile House, has a thorough knowledge of B ok-keeping and can speak and write *German* perfectly. Address to "C. S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, Two 10-inch DUMPY LEVELS with Compasses, by Adie, quite new. Rs. 110 each. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDUS, Metal Mart.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ENGINEER, accustomed to HYDRAULIC PRESSES, Bombay Press Company, Limited.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WANTED.

PRESS READER (CHIEF) WANTED. Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED, a TUTOR (a European) for instruction in English in a Private Family. Liberal terms will be given to an experienced person. Apply to "A B C," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES PERCY LEITH in our Firm as well in London as in Bombay CEASES on and from this day.

FORBES & Co.

31st December 1874.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, has been formed in Shares of 150 each, with an influential Board of Directors. Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Applications for Shares should be made at an early date.

A CATECHISM in English and easy Hindustance Balbooth character, on the musketry instruction of Native Troops, Cavalry and Infantry armed with the Snider and M. L. Enfield Rifle; will be published as soon after the issue of the amended regulations as possible, and will include all the alterations.

For copies and further particulars apply by letter to the Undersigned.

L. H. SIBTHORPE, Major,

9th Bombay Native Infantry.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent per Annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls on the Shares of the Company from their respective due dates to the dates of payment.

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 24th December 1874

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL TREAT.

The TREAT will take place on FRIDAY the 8th January, when the favour of the attendance of subscribers, and of all other persons interested in the schools, is particularly requested.

The Address and *Tree Presents* will be distributed at half-past five o'clock, after which there will be a display of Fireworks.

His Excellency the Governor's band has been kindly lent for the occasion.

A. POLEHAMPTON,

Acting Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 4th January 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DAVID JAMES KINLOCH, late of Geurdie, in the County of Perth, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Artillery died on the 16th day of November 1874, at Edinburgh aforesaid, and LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with the extract Registered Deed of General Disposition and Settlement, and Deed of Directions, Codicil, and the extracted copy Testament Testamentor of the said Deed of General Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) of his Estate and Effects, so far as the same were within the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, were on the 7th day of December 1874 GRANTED by the said Court to THOMAS MATHESON, Esq. (Accountant to the National Bank of India, Limited, at Bombay,) as Attorney for Katherine Mary Young or Kinloch, Georgina Young-Mackay, Charles Kinlock, and Thomas Wilson Trustees and Executors of the said David James Kinloch, under his Will or Deed of General Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 1st August 1870. All persons having any Claim against the Estate of the said David James Kinloch are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof, to the said Thomas Matheson, at the National Bank of India, Limited, 4, Rampart Row, within the Fort, at the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said David James Kinloch, deceased, to the Executors in Edinburgh, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 16th day of December 1874.

THOS MATHESON,

Administrator.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 9th January 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on SATURDAY, the 19th December, instant, viz.:—

1. That the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

11. That the Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called, the Indian Press Company, Limited, (or which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. or he to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a capital of Rs. 5,20,000, divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 350 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such transfer 1,500 shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each and every whole share in the latter Company shall receive four shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every whole share so held by him, and that the holder of each and every quarter share in the Bombay Press Company Limited, shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every quarter share so held by him.

That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations, ascertained and contingent, of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, and of the compensation to be awarded to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, for the loss of their appointments.

111. That the Liquidators do have all the powers contained in Sections 124 and 125 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of the moneys to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

IV. To appoint Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1874.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from 45-0 0, free on board ship for any port of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

INDIAN SCENERY,

PHOTOGRA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH JANUARY 1875.

Up to the time of writing, no home telegrams of to-day's date have come in. Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a better tone than has been noticed for months back, the sales reaching the somewhat exceptional quantity of 25,000 bales, prices as a general rule being quoted by Reuter 1/16d. higher on the spot and ¼d. per lb. higher "to arrive."

The serious falling off in the receipts at the American ports is unquestionably an important feature, and if maintained much longer will justify considerable modifications in estimates of future prospects; but there are not wanting authorities who assert that the present small figures are due to exceptional causes such as interruptions in road communication &c., and that consequently the present activity is likely to be dispelled again by a resumption of large arrivals. Whatever dependence may be attached to such views, and they have at least an appearance of probability, no doubt can exist as to the abundance of supplies for the more immediate future, so that even allowing for very moderate receipts yet awhile there is no great room for a serious advance in spot cotton in Liverpool, although arrivals might possibly improve somewhat.

In General produce, we notice Coffee is again dull at the late advance, Seeds unaltered.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £364,000 to Calcutta and £171,000 to Bombay, 1s. 10½d. per rupee only receiving 8 per cent. showing an advance of fully ¼ per cent. on the last fortnightly biddings.

According to Reuter, the Secretary of the American Treasury has suspended the monthly sales of Gold owing to the limited amount in the Treasury; this may have a tendency to stop shipments to Europe, but at the moment these are not of sufficient extent to affect the London money market.

The Bank of Bengal has to-day raised its rates of discount and interest one per cent. all round.

STERLING Exchange opened with a firmer feeling this morning, which became more marked during the day, and at the close, the tendency was very strong with an advance of about ¼ per cent. in rates. The figure at which the Council drafts were allotted may possibly have had some effect on the market, but generally, we think it had been discounted beforehand, and had no other influences intervened, the movement, if any, would probably have been very slight. As it is, however, there has been more than one cause to account for the advance. In the first place we hear that Bar Silver in London, although only quoted by Reuter at 57¾d. has in reality advanced to 57¼d., with very little offering at that, which if correct is alone sufficient to induce greater firmness; again, the advance of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount and interest one per cent. has had a similar tendency; while the amount of bills offering to-day has certainly been greater than of late. All these combined have naturally a strong appearance at the moment and may not improbably lead to a further advance. Still there are not wanting influences of an opposite character; notably the probability of extremely cheap money at home, and the uncertainty connected with the action of the German Government in dealing with their surplus stock of Silver; so that the probable course of rates for any length of time ahead cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty. There is perhaps little to justify any very material rise on present rates, but on the other hand they are just sufficiently moderate to leave small margin for a decline, and in all probability fluctuations although frequent will not be very extensive. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 10½ to 5/16d. per rupee	
Do.	6 months' sight	Is. 10¾ to 13/16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	Is. 10¾	"
Do.	6 do.	Is. 10 31/32d.	"
Documents	3 do.	Is. 10 13/16d.	"

On Calcutta we hear of no alteration, and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite depressed at nominal rates.

The SHARE Market has not virtually altered in position; some slight business continues to be done in Spinning Co.'s scrip at about previous values, while other shares are very dull. Bank of Bombay's are especially weak at a decline of 1½ per cent. since yesterday.

COTTON has been almost a dead letter to-day as regards actual business; the strong Liverpool advices having induced a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy on prices previously too high. It is difficult to give exact quotations under the circumstances, as dealers generally intend them to be of a prohibitive character more than anything else; and as such they are unmistakeably effective, the difference against the buyer of new cotton as compared with Liverpool being in most instances quite ¼ to ⅜d. per lb. New Sheaguam is quoted at about Rs. 183 to Rs. 185 and for Ginned Broah February delivery Rs. 215 per candy, full-pressed is generally asked. These figures are strongly supported just now and owing to the action of sellers in covering inprevious contracts, may possibly be maintained, but when arrivals are larger and more regular, sellers may become easier to deal with. Receipts although small are steadily on the increase, the figures of the past five days being 22,713 bales.

FREIGHTS have been very active for steamers both ready and forward loading, £2-12-6 has been done, we understand, for ready, with the possibility of a further advance to-morrow. Sailing ships are the same, viz., £2-2-6 to £2-1-3 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS show a slightly firmer feeling, and a moderate business has been done to-day at fully yesterday's rates, but buyers seem loth to believe in any advance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP AMARANATH, 1,197 tons, Captain R. Hughes, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S. S. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (January 5th) with one hundred and fourteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. COROMANDEL, 1,299 tons, Captain John D. Moby, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Kurrachee, with a cargo of 613 cwts. coffee, 20,057 cwts. wheat, 16,182 cwts gingellyseed, 65 cwts copra, and 75 tons iron.

THE S. S. KING ARTHER, 1,047 tons, Captain T. Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Watling, Mrs. Sharland, Major and Mrs. Rynd, two children, and ayah, Mr. James, and Master Brooke.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. SUMATRA, 1,466 tons, Captain E. Christian, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, (December 26th,) with English Mail, and the following cargo; 10 packages tea, 2 cases beads, 12 packages piece goods, 2 cases pencils, 1 case spectacles, 2 cases metal leaves, 1 case tobacco, 9 packages samples, 6 packages sundries, 7 packages specie, 35 packages hyasbole, 2 cases hosiery, 1 package shell, 2 packages wax, 4 packages pepper, 2 packages aloes 1 box instrument, 1,117 packages cloves, 35 packages ivory, and 79 packages myrrh.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Sumatra (s).....	Christian	Suez, Dec 25.
	Pilox (s).....	Pead	Goa, Jany 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	King Arthur (s).....	Johnstone ...	Liverpool.
	Coromandel (s).....	Moby	Marseilles via Kurrachee.

The ship Amaranath, Hughes, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pilox, to Coast and Carwar.
Stegmer Fern Tower, to Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship Water Witch, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
3	Arratoon Apear(s)...	Macfavish.....	Hong-Kong, Dec 17.
	Ellen Stuart.....	Calvert	London, Sept 14.
	Carnarvon Castle ...	Robinson	Cape Town, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
3	Abyssinia(s).....	.....	.....
	Curlew (s).....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.		
2	Capella (s).....	London.
	Africa (s)	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Nov 27 Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
28 Arabia, ship, Brabazon, from Liverpool.
28 W. G. Russell, ship, John Owen, from Cardiff.
28 Aiku, barque, Gustafsson, from Cardiff.
Dec. 1 Armenelle, ship, Garrett, from Cardiff.
2 Ryerson, ship, Dannis from Liverpool.
4 Cambay, ship, J. Evans, from Cardiff.
5 Charlotte Gladston, ship, Pouley, from Liverpool.
9 Coach Bin Soureo T. S. F., Mahomed Beg, from Suez.
10 Livingstone, barque, Hansen, from Sunderland.
10 Kwang Tung, B M. Steamer, from Perim.
13 Elphinstone, ss, Case-ap, from Cardiff.
18 D'Arnaa, F. S. Frg., Corbigny, from L'Orient.
19 Vulture H. M. G. Boat., Brooke, from Berberra.
22 Pei-ho, ss, Meilizon, from Shanghai.
23 Taria Tepan, barque, H thorne, from Zanzibar.
23 Australia, ss, Lonero, from Genova.
23 Rashger, ss, Babett, from Southampton.
24 Godavery, ss, Mitchell, from Marseilles.
24 Kingstone, ss, Chitham, from Cardiff.
24 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London.
29 Fri, barque Ostensen, from Cardiff.
26 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Sunderland.
27 Amar-poora, ss, Stuart, from Rangoon.
27 Coomaula, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
27 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
29 Holland, ss Sprangel, from Amsterdam.
22 Trident, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
23 Alku, barque, Gustafsson, to Elephant Pot.
23 Pei-ho, ss, Melizon, to Marseilles.
23 Australia, ss, Lonero, to Bombay.
24 Arabia, ship, Brabazon, to Elephant Pot.
24 Elphinston, ss, Cossap, to Bombay.
24 Kashgar, ss, Babott, to Bombay.
24 Mirzapore, ss, Perish, to Calcutta,
27 Amarapoora, ss, Stuart, to Malta.
27 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Suez.
29 Monch Bin Soure T. S. F., Mahomed Beg, to Bombay.
29 Holland, ss, Sprangel, to Batavia.
30 W. G. Russell, ss, John Owen, to Elphant Pot.
30 Armenella, ship, Garrett, to Rangoon.
30 Cambay, ship, J. Evans, to Elphant Pot.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Waterloo, ship, Armstrong, from Cardiff.
Ryerson, ship, Dannis, from Liverpool.
Charlotte Gladston, ss, Pouley, from Liverpool.
Livingstone, barque, Hansen, from Sunderland.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Perim.
D'Arnaa F. S. Frg., Corbigny, from L'Orient.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Taria Tepan, barque, Melizon, from Zanzibar.
Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
Kingstone, ss, Chitham, from Cardiff.
Fri, barque, Ostensen, from Cardiff.
James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Sunderland.
Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Trident, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s, 50 barrels alum, Bell Brandenburg & Co.
Palestine s, 200 kegs red lead, Tezpall Cuma; 4 cask paint, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 150 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 8 cases candles, The L A O A Co; 50 kegs red lead, Abdoolkurrim Meyakhan; 50 boxes tin plates, Hassonally Lallmeya; 211 cases window glass, Malcomesaly Lookmanjee; 136 cases claret, 65 cases hocks, 24 cases port, 16 cases moselle, 81 cases sher y, and 12 cases champayne, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Palestine s, 5 kegs iron nails, Abodeadar Habubboy
White Adder, 167 cases window glass, Hassonally Lallmeya.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 10 cases butter and 100 cases brandy, The L A and A Co; 20 cases corks, M H Esmail.
Arabia s, 637 boxes brandy, Nawrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 70 cases acids, Rogers & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nawrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 1 bale cotton, Munsookbhoy Poonjaram; 192 bales cotton, Askern Khengar.
Palestine s, 2 0 cwts horns, Gomerbhoy Chardabhoy.
Blenheim s, 330 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.
Hector s, 175 bales wo l and 30 bales cotton, Nursey Khattow; 200 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 50 bales wool, Topun Inderjee; 100 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 100 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee.
Nyanza s, 600 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 78 bales cotton, Samuldass Kumutram; 57 bales cotton, Lookmanjee Keekabhoy; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co; 450 bales cotton, Halil Brothers; 104 bales cotton, N Mamakjee & Co; 36 bales wool, Cursondass Cullianjee; 52 bales wool, M Hardass
Harold Haarfager s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 10 bales cotton, Heerachund Gulallchund; 50 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram & Co; 50 bales cotton, Hunraz Dawjee & Co; 5 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton and 65 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee; 218 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 91 bales cotton, 3 bales west cotton and 1 bales west wool, D Bhoorat; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 29 bales wool, R Mool huud.
Bullwark, 55 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 4,000 bags niger seed, and 675 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 250 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 31 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s, 1,840 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 625 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 3,399 cwts teakwod, Finlay Scott and Co.
Sumatra s, 4 000 bags pepper, 684 bags coffee, 18 packages hair, 3 bales rattans, 8 bundles mats, 10 packages silk, and 187 slabs tin, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 236 bags pepper, C and Co.
Australia s, 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s, 211 bags coffee, 50 bags pepper, 30 cases dammer, 20 cases copal, 8 cases gutta juice, and 21 slabs tin, P and O Co; 492 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra s, 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s, 500 bales cotton, 150 bags coffee, and 45 cases dates, P & O Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Sumatra s, 220 bags pepper, P & O Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s, 10 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khashgar s, 3 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 145 cwts sandlewood, S N Tulatee.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s, 18 bags coffee, M M Misree.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 4.

Gallwey, Offg Surg Genl, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty from Mhow.

JANUARY 7.

Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Adams, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

Woodward, Captain, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Mhow.
White, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Mhow.
Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on duty, to Tanna.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 6th January 1875.

In accordance with instructions from the Government of India the school of Army Signalling, Poona, is abolished, and in assimilation with the English system, the role duty of imparting instruction will devolve on the Royal Engineers as one of the regular duties of the corps at its Head Quarters.

2. The Officer commanding Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, will be the Supt of Army Signalling and Telegraphy, and an officer of the Royal Engineers will be appointed Instructor with a non-commissioned officer as Asst Instructor.

3. Classes for instruction will consist of about six officers and twelve men to be assembled at such times and places as H E the C-in-C may direct.

4. The Instructor on proceeding to outstations will travel by sea, rail, or dak expeditiously as the public expense; he will be accompanied by the Asst Instructor; whenever the Instructor is detached to a distance on duty, and it is absolutely necessary that he should be mounted, and proceeds by rail, he will be allowed free passage by a rail for one horse.

5. Report on each class are to be submitted by the Superintendent to the Qr Mr Genl for the information of H E the C-in-C.

6. Conveyance at the public expense in accordance with the regulations is allowed to officers proceeding from outstations to join the classes, but they are not entitled to free passage for chargers.

7. Officers, probationers for the Staff Corps should not be detailed for instruction.

8. The men selected to join the classes should be, as far as possible, non-commissioned officers and all must be able to read and write with facility and show a fair intelligence; they must also be medically examined as to their health and strength for the work.

9. These classes will in no way interfere with the Regtl instruction ordered to be carried out by G O C No 375 dated 13th June 1874.

10. All officers and men who have qualified as Army Signallers are to be assembled for practice at least twice a month under the orders of the senior qualified officers at each station who will furnish a report of the practice to the officer commanding the Station.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
25th Regt N I.—Maj A Durnford, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer during such time as Lieut Col Chapman may officiate as second in Comd, or until further orders.

Surg W B Slaughter is transferred from general duty, Aden, to general duty Presidency, proceeding by sea at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Horse Artillery—Qr Mr John Sculley (H Bde) to England, Overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
R yal Artillery—Lieut T Mayhew (No 3 Baty 6th Bde) to remain in England from 29th Nov 1874 to 28th May 1875, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps—Capt F T Humfrey, Qr Mr, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to remain at Kurrachee from 20th Dec 1874 to 19th Jany 1875, in extension on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J Lloyd, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut W E L Morgan, R E, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Capt G orge Ritso Goodfellow, SC, 23rd Dec 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next.
Capt M J Macartney, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Ex Engr, Surat and Broach.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in March next.
Lieut W C Black, S C, Asst Supt, Nasick Revenue Survey.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Elton, Comdg the Steamer Kwangtung, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr J W Powell, Comdg the ss Comet, is temporarily appointed to the Comd of the s s Kwangtung, vice Mr Elton, proceeding on leave, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J Crowley and P S FitzGerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge Gohelwar Prant, on the 23rd Dec 1874.

Surgn-Maj A M Blomfield received charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkote from Surgn R H Batty on the 23rd Dec 1874, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to appoint Charles W L Jackson, Esquire, B a., Barrister-at-law, to be Clerk and Sealer to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, with effect from the 1st of January 1875, vice Thomas Benyon Ferguson, Esquire, deceased.

The Hon the Gov r in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr William Ellerker Hart, B A, Barrister-at-law, to be Reporter to the High Court from 1st Jany 1875, vice Mr C W L Jackson, B A, Barrister-at-law, resigned.

Lieut C W H Scely, Actg Cant Mag at Aden, is invested with Civil jurisdiction in the Aden Settlement.

Mr W S Ferm n, Mag in charge of the Larkhana Division in the Di rict of Shikarpur, is appointed, i the place of the Coll ct of the District, to take part with the Sessions Judge in the pre-paration and making of the list of Jurors and Assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions to be held at Shikarpur, and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with law.

The Hon the Gov r in Council is pleased, to invest Capt A H Mayhew, Mag of the First class in charge of the Shahbunder Division of the Kurrachee District, with power to hear appeals from conviction by Magistrates of the Second and Third classes within the above-named Division.

Mr M B Baker received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on 21st Dec 1874.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Surgn A H Hughes, M D, is confirmed in the appointment of Presidency Surgn, First District, in succession to the late Dr Ward.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov r in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgn A H Hughes, M D, Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, in succession to the late Surgn Maj Ward.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G B Streeten, M A, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr H K Disney, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, resumed charge of the Railway Demarcation Survey Work on the 14th Nov last

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr J F Fernandez delivered over and Mr J King received charge of the Office of Talukdari Settlement Officer on the 23rd Dec 1874.

Mr C W Richardson, Mag First class, delivered over and Mr H Kennedy received charge of the Office of the Dist Supt of Police, Kaladgi, on the 16th instant.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr E J Elde , Supy Asst Coll r, Kanara, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr A Wingate, Mag First class, delivered over and Lieut-Col J Harper received charge of the Office of the Dist Supt of Police, Satara, on the 26th instant.

Capt W T Brown, Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, is allowed 20 days' privilege leave of absence from such date in Jany next as he may avail himself of the same,

POSTAL NOTICES.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday.....Jan. 18	Monday.....Mar. 15	
" .....Feb. 15	" .....April 12	
	" .....May 10	

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, touching at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	0-30 A.M
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced representative Mr. H. Betts will leave for Kurrachee on the 11th instant.

Mr. Betts has with him a magnificent assortment of Menist's perfected Optics, and invites those who are not already suited to avail themselves of the present opportunity, his return to Bombay being quite uncertain.

Just Received.

MENIST'S NEW "ANTI-PRE-SURE" FOLDING EYE-GLASSES.

MENIST'S NEW "CONICAL" PANTESCOPIC SPECTACLES.

103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HALL—January 6th, at the Byculla Club, Mr. A. C. Hall, Resident Engineer, Bombay and Baroda Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENAWAY—December 30th, at Tanjore, the wife of Lieut.-T Greenaway, s c, of a son, prematurely.

KINLOCH—January 3rd, at Lucknow, the wife of C W Kinloch, Esq, of Bholee Factory, Etawah, of a daughter.—English and German papers please copy,

MARRIAGE.

CROSTHWAITE—BABER—December 30th, at All Saints Church, Cooncor, by the Reverend Geo English, Charles John Crosthwaite, Madras Civil Service, to Marie-Eugenie Emma Baber, only daughter of the late Henry Fearon Baber.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

THE arrangements for changing the hour of despatch of the Calcutta mail train from Bombay are, we fear, by no means likely to give general satisfaction. Only the convenience of the public on the other side of India, and, indeed, we may say, only the convenience of Calcutta, seems to have been consulted by the Government and the Railway Company; and it has been settled that the morning mail train from Bombay on the North-East line shall be discontinued in favour of a train which is to leave Bombay at 5-30 p.m., an hour which will render necessary the closing of the Calcutta mail at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before the business of the day is over We should have welcomed the innovation of a night mail, starting at about 10 or 11 p.m.; but the change proposed will really do very little to accelerate business correspondence with Calcutta, while, for travellers going a long distance, the day will be broken up nearly as much if they are required to be at the station in the afternoon as it is when the train starts between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. When there is only one train a day, it should either start in the morning before people go to business, or in the evening after they have left off. The Calcutta people will be gainers to some extent, because they will get their letters when the train arrives in the morning, instead of having them kept all night in the post office; but they will lose the advantage of getting a day's later news from Bombay, which they might have had if a late hour at night had been fixed upon as the time of departure from this city. We believe that the time-table has been finally settled in such a way as to meet the wishes of the G. I. P. Railway Company, whose representatives declared that they could not agree to take the risk of running trains over the Thull Ghaut at night unless they were allowed more time for the journey—already, in all conscience, slow enough—from Bombay to Jubbulpore. The result, then, of the negotiations is that, instead of speed being increased, it will be slackened on the G. I. P. line, though the East Indian Company has arranged to run its trains between Jubbulpore and Calcutta at a higher rate of speed. The G. I. P. Company has at the same time obtained permission to reduce the number of its trains to Poona from three to two a day, and to make some important alterations in the time-table of that line. Altogether, the wishes of the Railway Company have been far more carefully studied than the wants of the public. Indeed, nobody has thought it worth while, apparently, to give publicity to the negotiations while they were in progress, with the view of ascertaining what changes in the time-table would best suit the wants of the population living along the railway line on this side of Allahabad. Calcutta complained that she did not get her letters soon enough, and the Government of India called upon the G. I. P. Railway Company to provide an evening mail train much after the careless fashion of the Indian Nabob of the olden time ordering up more curricles. The Railway Company made some stipulations to lessen the responsibility and secure the comfort of its own servants; and then the thing was done. With such management, which neglects the very elements of commercial success, can we wonder that Indian Railways do not pay?

THE case of Captain Buckle, R. A., who has been unfortunate enough to be put on half pay for the severe offence of asking for the pay of his rank, which has been withheld under the ruling of the late Secretary of State that Majors of the Ordnance Corps were to do duty on the lower scale of Captain's pay and allowances, is not likely to be allowed to rest where it is. This is only another instance of the utter incapacity and culpable indifference to the interests of India, of which the late Secretary of State and his self-sufficient Under-Secretary made such a woeful display. It was found to be desirable for the good of the Army and to increase the efficiency of the service that Batteries should be commanded by Majors instead of Captains; and the rank was accordingly constituted by Royal Warrant, and promotions were made to fill the grade, which was in every sense a substantive one carrying with it the pay and allowances granted to the Majors of other arms of the service. How the Secretary of State was in a position to set aside the warrant in regard to the pay we do not care to enquire. The Indian Army is in every respect part and parcel of the Royal Army, and the Ordnance officers who have been drawing the pay of Major elsewhere are, on their arrival in India, suddenly placed on Captain's pay, which, in itself, is not only a rank injustice but singularly ridiculous, considering that Indian Service is always held to entitle officers to higher instead of lower emoluments in every other branch of the service, Civil as well as Military.

It is well understood that the reason of our being in India at all is referable primarily to our guns and gunners, and it cannot be the case that the efficiency of the forces is increased by exacting work from the chief officers for which we do not pay. Nor is it likely that the strict discipline which constitutes the most important element of excellence in a body of soldiers can be as sufficiently enforced by the officers commanding, when they are called upon to exert a considerable portion of their efforts in disciplining themselves to endure an injustice. There is no doubt but that dissatisfaction and disgust are universal, and that the sooner action is taken to remedy the state of things the better for all concerned. It is only lately we were treated to a statement that during the last five years the Military Budget had diminished by a million sterling, chiefly no doubt through the opening up of railways, which has enabled fewer troops to do the same work as before, and the stores to be delivered cheaper. We also see a vast expenditure sanctioned for ensuring the retirement of Staff Corps Lieutenant-Colonels, while nothing is being done for the Ordnance Corps and the officers commanding Batteries are even denied the pay due to their rank.

There is absolutely no excuse for this wilful blundering, which is tending to demoralise the army and bring the Government into contempt; and we trust that Lord Northbrook will give that attention to the matter which its urgency requires. It is very possible that the authorities had no other course open to them than to take serious notice of the appearance of Major Buckle's circular in the *Pioneer*, which is as yet unaccounted for; but it is very certain that his case must be brought before the House, and it will then be noticed that the question of granting the pay to Majors, which was understood to have been satisfactorily settled, has remained in *statu quo*, and that, as the petitions which have been submitted in the proper channel have been duly burked, there was nothing for it but to appeal to the House again. Though Major Buckle's name has been brought forward to his detriment, he cannot but have the sympathies of the whole of his brother officers as well as of Her Majesty and every right-thinking Englishman; and it is greatly to be hoped that he and his comrades may find themselves soon righted, and that we shall hear no more of the scandal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH DEC., 1874.

THOUGH Mr. Disraeli is gradually recovering strength, the air is full of rumours about the anxiety of his followers to secure the selection of his successor. A story is also abroad that if the Premier retires from harness Mr. Gladstone may, in the interests of his family, consent to accept a peerage. I mention these statements not because I believe them, but because they are among the current topics of the day. My own impression is that very little reliance ought to be placed upon such gossip. I have already explained what is likely to occur in case a recurrence of Mr. Disraeli's gout should compel that gentleman to retire; but I believe there is no prospect of Mr. Gladstone ascending to the upper house, until he has at least had one more innings. He may prefer to take matters easily, just as he did last Session, until he is again wanted, but I believe it to be very improbable that his retirement to "another place" will depend upon the resignation or the withdrawal of Mr. Disraeli.

The *Times* gave us a startling leader the other day about the reconciliation of the two rulers of the Mahratta race. Anglo-Indians at once began to fear another mutiny, and private advices from India were understood to confirm the worst fears of the writer in the *Times*. We were reminded of the reported distribution of sacred cakes before the last rebellion by one story to the effect that native emissaries had recently been found dropping cotton in the Mahratta villages, accompanied by the mysterious intimation that they "would return soon." You in India are more likely than I to know the truth of this statement, and the value of this peculiar symbolism. Our ignorance thereof has only added to the alarm, and I assure you that the scare has not been a little one. Though the *Times* seemed to write under official inspiration, I have some reason for stating that no special or very alarming information has yet reached the India Office. Of course the importance of the recent reconciliation of Scindia and Holkar is fully understood by our officials at home, who naturally regard the circumstance as calling for the keenest watchfulness, especially after the Scindia's demonstration of loyalty in giving up the fictitious Nana. The latter step is regarded by many as part of the Mahratta Plot, and will continue to do so until the Indian papers arrive to remove or to confirm their fears.

The India Museum is being rapidly removed to the Exhibition buildings at South Kensington, where it is being re-classified and arranged, so that the removal to the new and permanent Museum in Charles Street by the side of the India Office may be much more easily accomplished than the present change of tenure. The plans for the new edifice are already being prepared, and among other features they include a lecture and class rooms, so that courses of instruction may be given to those who aspire to enter the Indian service.

The trial of Count Arnim and the despatches read thereat have produced a remarkable change in English public opinion on the Arnim-Bismarck quarrel. Before these legal proceedings began one hardly met a man who did not sympathise with the late German Ambassador at Paris. But now, while I must confess there is not much sympathy for Prince Bismarck, there is simply a feeling of contempt for Count Arnim. It is the fashion to decry the English diplomatic service, but, drowsy as it may at times be, Count Arnim would not have been permitted to continue in office under any one of our recent Foreign Ministers. He seems in all things to have been wrong in his judgments, to have acted utterly regardless of orders, and, by writing to his Sovereign instead of to his official chief, he provoked whatever enmity the latter was disposed to direct against him. Nobody here expects that he will ever again be permitted to enter the service of Germany, and, though he will doubtless be sentenced to-morrow for the term asked by the public prosecutor, the general supposition is that he will receive a pardon. But the most singular part of this trial, and which puzzles the French not a little, is the fact of Prince Bismarck permitting the publication of nearly all the despatches which contained his opinions upon the political parties in France. It is not for me to divine what nobody else can understand, but I nevertheless share the general pleasure of reading such documents as were printed in last Monday's *Times*. They were certainly as remarkable diplomatic productions as have ever been permitted to see daylight.

The serious world has been shocked, and the less serious amused, by a controversy that has just taken place between a Ritualist clergyman and two or three Bishops. At a meeting of the English Church Union—a body that represents the Highest Section of the Church—the Rev. Temple West made the episcopal vote on the Public Worship Bill, that *monstrum horrendum* to all Ritualists, the subject of some uncomplimentary observations. I may remark that Ritualistic clergymen adopt a curious self-contradictory tone with regard to the Episcopate. On the one hand, as firm believers in Apostolical succession, and Sacerdotalism, they endeavour to exalt the episcopal office to a height, far beyond the ideas of Evangelical Churchmen. On the other hand, they find themselves so often in opposition to the law, that they have anything but friendly feelings to those who have any part in making the law respected, and Bishops are visited with the same anathemas as the Dean of Arches and the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Giving way to the latter phase of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

LAHORE, 7TH JANUARY.

Sir Charles Staveley goes to Peshawur direct. He will, however, make a short stay at Lahore on his return journey.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Yakoob Khan's father-in-law has invited 14,000 Turkomans to live in his country.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 7TH JANUARY.

It is reported that plans have been submitted to Government for the erection of public offices on the late site of Spences' Hotel where some of the public offices are at present located. The estimated cost of the new buildings is thirty-six lakhs. The present buildings are considered unsafe. They were originally purchased for seven lakhs.

THE KHELAT FRONTIER.

It is rumoured that Government has determined to maintain a police force on the Khelat frontier for the preservation of peace and the protection of property.

H. M. S. GLASGOW.

The flag-ship Glasgow has arrived here with Admiral Cumming, and been received with a salute of 13 guns.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 6TH JANUARY.

Marshal Macmahon has addressed a Message to the National Assembly asking them to vote for the Bill in favor of a First and Second Chamber. This proposal the Assembly have rejected by 420 against 250 votes, and the Ministry will consequently resign.

Relative to the petition of 62 Frenchmen resident in Egypt, the Duc Decazes has announced in the Assembly that the Government will shortly introduce a convention relative to the jurisdiction in Egypt which will be submitted for the approval of the Assembly. The Yellow Book, he stated, would shortly be issued and will contain documents relative to this affair. The Assembly will decide the matter.

The Duc Decazes at the same sitting referring to the petition of three French merchants of Alexandria, which complained of acts against them by the Egyptian Government, said that the matter should be one of constant attention on the part of the Government.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Advices from Rome state that the Italian Chamber have decided upon making a national donation to Garibaldi.

THE CARLISTS.

It is said that the Carlists have fired on a Mecklenburg vessel which had taken shelter at Guetaria.

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, 6TH JANUARY.

Mr. Bristowe, the secretary of the American Treasury, has suspended the monthly sales of Gold owing to the limited amount in the Treasury.

DISSENSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, 7TH JANUARY.

It is reported that an embroglio has taken place in the New Orleans Legislative, and that General Sheridan has intervened. The Conservatives have constituted a separate legislature. General Sheridan recommends that the white Leaguers should be declared banditti.

LONDON, 6TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed buoyant.
The London Cotton Market has been strong.
Fair Dhollera, 4 15/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92¾.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 100¾.
Bar Silver 57⅞
The sum of £68,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Mr. Bristowe, Secretary of the American Treasury, has suspended the monthly sales of gold owing to the limited amount in the treasury.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held at noon on Tuesday.

H. E. THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF liberally entertained the women and children of the troops at Umballa, in the Gymnasium, on New Year's Day.

THE New *Almanach de Gotha*, just published, contains an amusing misprint. The Vice President of the Council of India appears as "Sir Bartle, *frère*."

THE *Levant Herald* publishes distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor, and says the prospect before the population for the winter is a terrible one.

A MADRAS paper says that the *Comptoir D'Escompte* is about to establish an Agency at Madras and, in the meantime, has constituted the Bank of Madras as its tem porary Agents.

THE P. and O. s.s. Sumatra which arrived yesterday at 10 A.M. with the mails of the 18th December encountered heavy head winds in the Red Sea, but, notwithstanding, delivered her mails 9 hours within the prescribed contract time.

DUPLEX Telegraphy is to be introduced on the line between Calcutta and Burmah, and Mr. R. S. Brough, of the Government Telegraph Department, has gone to Rangoon to prepare the lines, offices, and employés for the new system.

THE *Times* publishes the following telegram from Berlin, dated Dec. 11.—The Russian campaign against the Turcomans has begun. While the Tchikishlor columns are marching up the Attreck, the Petrolovsk force has crossed the Amu Darya and is operating in Khiva.

MESSRS. LLOYD AND CHESHIRE'S Indian Tea Report, informs us that from the 1st of January to the 30th November 1874 the importations of Indian tea to England were 14,694,000lbs, as compared with 15,990,000lbs. during the same period of 1873.

COMMENCING with the new year Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co. propose increasing their sailings from Genoa to Bombay via Suez Canal, from a monthly to a fortnightly service. This line, it may be mentioned, carries the Royal Italian mails, and is largely patronised by English travellers to the East.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Vizianagram arrived at Madras on Saturday last by the British India steamer Africa and was received on landing by two of the Governor's Aide-de-Camps who attended him to his carriage which was in waiting on the beach. The pier was decorated with flags and a large number of natives gathered to witness the landing.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant of a pension of Rs. 2,000 a year to Mr. J. C. Hall, late of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, who was acquitted some time ago, on the ground of insanity, of the charge of murdering two natives, and who has since been sent to a lunatic asylum in England.

CHARLES W. L. JACKSON, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law is appointed clerk and sealer of the Insolvent Court in room of the late T. B. Ferguson, Esq., deceased, and Mr. William Ellerker Hart, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, succeeds Mr. Jackson as Reporter to the High Court. Both appointments date from the 1st January [illegible]

A TELEGRAM dated the 8th Dec. from the Governor-General of the Soudan announces that the entire Kingdom of Darfour has accepted annexation to Egypt. The only dissentients are the family of the ex-Sultan, who have fled to the mountains and proclaimed the Emir Hassaballah as Sultan. The Egyptian troops are pursuing the fugitives.

AT last month's muster of the Russian conscripts, 708,000 men were obliged to appear before the military surgeons. Of these, 347,000 were exempted from immediate service on account of the needy condition of their families or other personal circumstances. 150,000 were enlisted, and the remaining 211,000 consigned to the Reserve and a short course of drill.

THE Congress of Orientalists has so far been fortunate, that Mr. Trubner has devoted to its proceedings a special number of his *Literary Record*, or rather a small volume, for it is published in a separate form. This compact memoir, which contains a great mass of matter compressed together, will probably be sought for in India and the East, for it will give information much earlier than will be obtained from the volume to be issued to members.

THE man Henry Warrae, who some months ago fired a pistol, in the direction of Colonel Wyndham, in the tiffin room at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, and who was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, from whence he was discharged some little time back, has been brought up three or four times of late before the Police Court, he not being considered a safe man to be at large, and has now been committed for trial at the next sessions of the High Court on a charge of attempted murder.

IT is probable, a Calcutta paper says, that Colonel Williams, the Examiner of the Pay Department, now in England on furlough, who is a senior officer in the department, is to be the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts in the place of Colonel Harrison, recently appointed Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal, and that, in that case, Colonel Hamilton, the Officiating Examiner of the Pay Department, and Colonel Cockburn, the Officiating Pay Master, Presidency, are to be confirmed in their respective present appointments.

DURING the proceedings of the Arnim trial frequent mention has been made of an "affaire Rothschild." This "affaire" (the *Morning Post* remarks) had nothing to do with finance, nor does it arise with the Baron, but with the Baroness Rothschild, who was on one occasion—at a dinner given by Marshal MacMahon—to have been taken into dinner by the German Ambassador. The Baroness showed herself so extremely French as to refuse taking the Ambassador's arm. The insult was highly resented in Germany.

THE Government steamer Dalhousie will sail for Aden on the 9th instant. The names of the officers and the number of Troops ordered to embark on board that steamer on the afternoon of the 8th idem are as under: Captain Loraine, 6th Brig. R.A.; Lieut. Whittle, 1-2nd Queen's, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, McMillan, Sub-Inspector of Army schools Mr. A. Wolfe, and about 150 European and native details of various Corps now at Aden.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S., who arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail, will take up his substantive appointment of Collector of Colaba, in which the late Mr. Ovans was acting for him, until Mr. F. S. Chapman goes home two months hence, when it is understood that Mr. Ravenscroft will succeed to the Office of Chief Secretary. The Collectorship of Colaba will then be vacant, and Mr. Arthur Crawford will probably be appointed to it, unless the Government recalls Mr. Gilbert Elliot from Kulladghi and sends Mr. Crawford to that District.

MANY of our readers would notice with regret the announcement of Dr. Fitzpatrick's death on Wednesday. He was well known in Bengal, and it is, doubtless, there where his death will be most regretted. He was at one time an ardent sportsman, and his stud in Calcutta, numbering upwards of a score of horses, will still be remembered by Bengal turfites. We believe that he was an M.D. in the French army in his younger days, and he often used to tell his friends of his adventures in one of the Polish campaigns nearly half a century ago.

A CORRESTONDENT writes from Ulwar on the 2nd instant to the *Delhi Gazette* as follows:—"It is rumoured that Thakoor Luckdeer Singh who claims the Ulwar guddee is going to appeal to the Home Government in spite of the very kind offer of Mr. A. C. Lyall, Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to assist him in every way he possibly can; and that he has appointed a Mr. Kirkpatrick for that purpose. It is further rumoured that the Maharajah of Jeypore has given pecuniary aid to the Thakoor and that Sheik Ibrahim of Delhi is very instrumental in the matter. Perhaps it might be better if the money were spent in a more profitable pursuit."

A NEW die, it is said, has been introduced at the Mint, which will, in some measure, remove a ridiculous anomaly under which the current coin of the realm has long rested. Up to the date of the issue of the last florin, the Queen was always pictured as a young lady of, at most, twenty-five. With the striking of the die for the new florin a forward move was made, with the saddest results—the face not having the slightest resemblance to Her Majesty. The die last struck is a very handsome one, possessing a fair degree of resemblance to the Queen, but suggesting a handsome matron of say forty-eight years of age. At present it has been used only for an issue of new bronze-coin pennies and half-pennies, but it would be well if its use were made general in all fresh coinage.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes that Yakoob Beg, the Emir of Kashgar, appears to be quite convinced now that it will be advantageous to his interests to assume a friendly attitude towards Russia. He is preparing an Embassy to General Kaufmann at Tashkend, and a letter from that place, of the 20th Nov., states that the 12,000 roubles claimed by the Russian merchant Somoff as compensation for his losses at Kashgar, last year, are to be paid to him without deduction by the Ambassadors. The last caravans not only sold all their wares at a profit, but were entertained at the Emir's expense during the whole of their stay in Djitzshar, as the natives of Kashgar call their country.

GENERAL KAUFMAN'S elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the whole military and civil administration of Russian Turkestan is now before the Council of the Empire, where it is being examined by special committees. It is notorious that this outlying Province by no means pays its way at present, but it is very improbable that any change in the administration will ever effect an alteration in this respect. The expenses in Turkestan as a frontier Province are to a great extent of an Imperial nature, and the outlay there will bear ample fruit in extending the civilizing influence of Russia among the Central Asian tribes. It is particularly to be hoped, says the *Times'* correspondent, that the salaries of the civil officials will not be reduced. Though much higher than those of Russia proper, they are still far below those we have found it expedient to give in India in order to obtain a superior class of men, and from all I can gather here, it would appear that the Turkestan set of officials include many men of ability.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Lieutenant Cameron, it seems, has not much to tell us about the outlet from lake Tanganyika which he has discovered; he went down it three or four miles, but could not find out where it went to, and the native accounts were "vague to a degree." As regards the course of the Lualaba, he believes it to be the Congo, because he heard some Arabs talking about Congo, and because one of them asserted that he had been down the Lualaba to the sea, and said it was called the Congo. We do not hesitate to say that this Arab is a father of lies. In the first place no Arabs have ever been seen on the West Coast of Africa, between the Equator and the Cape of Good Hope; and secondly, if an Arab did get to the lower part of the river he would then have said it was called the Zaire, or the great water. As Sir Henry Rawlinson judiciously observed, Congo is a Portuguese name. It is evident that Lieutenant Cameron is a most energetic explorer: it is also evident that he is rather too quick in arriving at conclusions. His letter, like the native evidence he speaks of, is "vague to a degree."

The exceptional position which the cities of Hamburg and Bremen occupy as regards British trade, and the inconveniences which result now that they have become *bona fide* members of the German Empire, have attracted the particular notice of the Federal Council during its present session at Berlin. Under the commercial treaty of May, 1865, between Great Britain and the Zollverein, subjects of either State are expressly entitled to the same protection from the other in regard to trade-marks as are accorded to its own subjects. This makes the imitation of British trade-marks a criminal offence throughout the whole of Germany except in the two Free Towns, which rere outside the Zollverein and are still independent of German Customs duties. Hence at Hamburg or Bremen any person may, without fear of penalty, set up a manufactory for the express purpose of pirating any English goods and passing them on into Germany, and any Englishman may imitate those of the makers of these two ports. It was recently resolved in the Federal Council that it was very undesirable that this exceptional state of things should any longer continue; and the Senates of the two Free Towns having given their respective assents, the Imperial Government is now requested to take the necessary diplomatic steps to cause the operation of the treaty of 1865 to be extended over the whole German Empire.

THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, the case in which Mr. William Smith, late proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms charged Mr. Thomas Randall with forgery was fixed for hearing. Mr. Smith was represented by Mr. Prescot, of Messrs Prescot, and Winter, Solicitors for the prosecution, and Mr. Randall was defended by Mr. Jefferson, of Messrs Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors.

Mr. Prescot was rather late in coming and Mr. Jefferson asked his Worship to dismiss the case for want of prosecution. His Worship, however, granted Mr. Prescot a few minutes grace, at the expiration of which time he appeared.

Mr. Prescot—Your Worship, in this case there will be something brought before the Court in addition to the charges already laid, and it is most likely Mr. Jefferson would require time to meet them.

Mr. Jefferson—Your Worship, before Mr. Prescott mentions any further charge, I have something to say. I am instructed by my client Mr. Randall to defend him on the charge of forgery. Now a crime of this description was until lately punishable with death. I would venture to state that the complainant has brought a malicious and false charge against my client, and I submit that it would be unfair and unjust if any fresh charges were laid. I am here to defend him on one charge, and if others are added, the case must necessarily be postponed, and such a serious charge as forgery would be hanging over my clients head the whole time. I ask that the case proceeds.

Mr. Prescot—Nothing on earth could prevent my going on. Why Mr. Jefferson would not be damnified if I proceeded.

Mr Jefferson—I am not here to listen to further information. In my cross examination of your client Mr. Smith, I will prove that malicious motives have influenced the prosecution.

Mr. Prescott—Your Worship I do not quite understand Mr. Jefferson's objection. He can't prevent any addition I may make to the information. He says that there are malicious motives. I think he can hardly show that.

Mr. Jefferson—What are you going to do,—lay fresh charges. (Addressing the magistrate.) Your Worship I ask you to dispose of the present charge. If any fresh charges are laid the consequence will be that it will be for days and days that the serious charge of forgery will hang over my client's head, and I shall prove to you as I contend that the complainant is a man who has perjured himself.

Mr. Prescott (interrupting Mr. Jefferson)—I shall ask you to expunge that remark—(then addressing the Court.) The Court has no power to prevent my making any additional charges.

His Worship—I do not think the Court can prevent.

Mr. Jefferson—Then we shall leave the Court.

His Worship.—Who do you mean by "we"?

Mr. Jefferson—I mean my client and myself.

His Worship—He certainly shall not, I shall take good care that your client does not leave the Court (addressing Mr. Prescott) you may add to the information.

Mr. Jefferson—I ask your Worship if it is usual.

His Worship—It is usual.

Mr. Jefferson—I would again ask your Worship to bear in mind the false and malicious charge against my client.

His Worship—I do not know that.

Mr. Jefferson—I ask your Worship to give a little weight to my arguments. I have been for 33 years in my profession and my experience tells me that the reasons I assign ought to have more weight.

Mr. Prescott—Your length of service as a practitioner does not entitle you to offer any opposition to the course which I am about to pursue in this instance.

Mr. Smith the complainant was here put into the box and sworn. The information was read out to him and after his affirming that the statements were true, he identified the accused as the man against whom he brought the charges. He then said, I have examined the Bill marked A dated 30th September last which is now shown me, the signature W. Smith in the face of it is in the handwriting of the defendant. I am positive on this point. I know the handwriting of the accused perfectly well The defendant was in charge of my godown with the sanction of Mr. John Macfarlane and myself. He need to receive monies for a portion of the goods issued from the godown. For the last six or seven months the cash receipts at the Bunder also were handed over to him daily. All cash of every kind with the exception of enough change in the till. With the exception of the ledger, defendant kept all my account books of the firm. This was an arrangement with my mortgagee, among my books there were two stock books one kept by the defendant and the other by the godown keeper Dadabhoy Rustomjee. All goods received and issued would be recorded in these books. I know Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Appul. I found out ten days ago that he had an account against me in the books. He supplied me with a list (Mr. Jefferson objects to the list being put in unless it was to be made evidence.) Certain goods were supplied from my godown to Mr. Dunjeebhoy from Crosse and Blackwell's stores. I have seen the original invoices in Mr. Dunjeebhoy's godowns, but was not aware until I went to Mr. Dunjeebhoy's that the goods were supplied. The stock book kept by Mr. Randall is not to be found. I have filed my petition in the Insolvent Court on the 12th December. I have examined the book in the Official Assignee's office and find that it is the stock book kept by defendant while here. The book kept by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy was not forthcoming in the first instance, but eventually it was sent. I examined that stock book with reference to the stores supplied to Dunjeebhoy. I only find one item entered—a case of tea. I have examined my cash book and there is no entry of money having been paid for the goods. I produce a bill for goods supplied to Messrs. Nicol Rs. 285-12 annas on 21st October (Mr. Jefferson objected to documents being put in which were no evidence.) The signature on that bill is Mr. Randall's. The signature on this bill is not the same as that on Cutler Palmers. This has p. p. on it. Mr. Randall had authority to sign receipts for me. The signature on this bill, by way of a receipt, is in defendants' handwriting. (Mr. Prescott:—"Mr. Randall had a right to sign receipts and receive money, but had no authority to sign bills of exchange.) I examined the cash book kept by Mr. Randall, and there is no entry in it of the receipt of that money (Rs. 285-12.) Mr. Randall had no authority whatever to take goods from my godown for his own private use. There was a express prohibition given by the mortgagee in my presence, that defendant could not take goods for hisuse. On examining the books I found that defendant had appropriated goods to his own use. Not a single item of those goods have been entered in the ledger to the defendant's account. (Mr Jefferson here objected to Mr. Prescott giving out what his client did not state. The case was a serious one but was treated as if it were all fun. Mr. Jefferson objected to Mr. Prescott misrepresenting what his client had said)—There are entries against defendant for goods supplied at the Bunder. With the exception of these there is no other entry against defendant. On the 4th April 1874 I find entries against defendant for 3 bottles each of sauce, vinegar and salad oil, in my stock book. On the 6th of April I find 4 lbs of Danish butter. On the 11th April one packet of tea, weighing 5 lbs. On the 15th one dozen jams or jellies, 2 tins of herrings, 2 tins of haddocks, 3 tins green peas, mushroom, 6 tins of soup, 2 tins of sausages, and 3 tins biscuits. (Mr. Jefferson said that there were Rs. 900 worth of goods and he would suggest that the witness be asked to give the total to save time. (Mr. Prescott then altered his line of examination). I have examined and compared the items in the list with those in the stock book. No money has ever been paid to me. There is no debit in the cash book or the ledger for these goods.

Cross-examination by Mr. Jefferson.—I became Proprietor on the 1st August 1872. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Randall signed a document with Mr. Macfarlane for the purchase of my interest in the Bunder Refreshment Room. (The document produced.) This is a receipt granted for Rs. 20,000 by Mr. Hammond to Mr. Crawford for the interest on the Bunder Refreshment Room. This is Mr Hammond's signature. (Mr. Prescott contended that it was not a receipt. Mr. Jefferson read the document and His Worship was of opinion that the latter part of it read like an agreement. Mr. Jefferson put it to the Court, and then handed the document to the witness and asked him if it were not a receipt. Mr. Prescott contended that the document should speak for itself. Mr. Jefferson wished it to appear in the information whether it was a receipt and stated that the witness had said so. Mr. Smith said he had not, and that, as he before stated, he had never seen the document until now. Mr. Jefferson wished the document to be described as a receipt, which His Worship declined to do. "Very well, if your Worship declines to have the exhibit described, I must abide by your decision.) This is not the first time that I hear, to-day, that Mr. Crawford paid Rs 30,000 to Mr Hammond for the interest in the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Room. I have looked as the document now shows, and marked No 2, the document may be in the handwriting of Mr. Hammond. I know nothing of the payment therein mentioned, viz: 8,113 rupees. I cannot say whether the business was transferred to Mr Crawford, but the lease was transferred to me. I have never had an assignment to myself of the good will and stock from Mr Hammond. Mr. Crawford never spoke to me about the assignment. I have no reason to doubt but that the assignment was made by Mr Hammond to Mr Crawford I am not sure further that it was not made to Mr. Macfarlane. On the 1st August I was proprietor. I was supposed to be for some time a paid manager of this concern. I am not certain of having singned a document, but I know of the existence of a document drawn up soon after I took possession of the business by Solicitors of the High Court, I think this document was with reference to my acting as Manager. (The document was shewn) I believe I did see a document to this effect, but cannot say that this is the one.

The account now shewn me is, I believe, in the handwriting of Mr. Nicols who was connected with Mr. Hammond. I find an item in that account of Rs. 300 opposite my name as my wages. I cannot tell the meaning of the words "ditto commission" immediately below the name "W Smith." (The document was marked No. 4). I believe that Mr. Crawford did inform me verbally that I was to have a commission of 2½ per cent. I think the entry "ditto commission" must have reference to my commission. In the early part of 1873 I ceased to be Manager and became proprietor, simply because I was obliged to take up the concern myself, owing to the funds having failed. I was obliged to procure funds for the purpose. The brooks did not shew that there had been losses but that there were large outstandings. When I became Proprietor I paid Mr. Crawford large sums, at various times, in cash, but he had an account also for goods supplied. The sums I paid Mr. Crawford were for interest on Mr. Macfarlane's money and for stores. About this time I think I was asked by Mr. Crawford to prepare a statement showing the financial position of concern. It was only when Mr. Randall came in that the statement was prepared. (His Worship. "You don't mind examining like this yourself, but you objected to Mr. Prescott's doing so. You merely put it in a better way. I have no particular objection, however, as it is necessary in the case of some witness.) A copy of a letter in December 1873 from Mr. Crawford complaining of Mr. Smith was put in. Mr. Prescott said that the documents should speak for themselves; and that the defendant, if he wished, should give notice for the production of the original document. Mr. Jefferson here asked Mr. Smith if he could produce the original document, and as the latter said he had not seen the document Mr. Jefferson submitted that he could put in this copy. His Worship thought that Mr. Jefferson could not, as Mr. Smith's statement about not seeing the original was no proof of its non-existence—I first learnt through the defendant or Mr. Crawford that Mr. Macfarlane was anxious about the position of the concern. Mr. Randall applied to me for information to draw up his statement. I used to keep a day book of receipts and payments on the model of the one kept by Mr. Nicol, my day book was taken charge of by the defendant with the others. It may be in the Official Assignee's office. Mr Randall's services were engaged to take charge of the books on Rs. 150 per mensem. I have advanced Mr. Randall various sums of money to a large extent, at different times, a portion of this money was my own. I have not entered these payments in my books as defendant has admitted having in the cash book on account of his salary. (Book produced) There was a book in which wages paid to Mr. Randall were duly entered. This book ought to have been amongst those given to the Official Assignee, but yet I do not find it there There is a book in Mr. Gamble's office containing entries of goods supplied to the defendant up to July 1873. The defendant's salary did not commence till 1st August 1873. I do not think there is any document showing that the defendant was to have a fixed salary. There was a verbal agreement. I had access to the books kept by the defendant. Every morning I balanced the accounts, i. e. before defendant joined the concern. There is a book in which the balance every morning is shown. I do not know whether it is with me or in Mr. Gamble's office. All the monies I received and paid were duly entered in the day book kept by me of my mem. This document is entirely in defendant's handwriting. Before I wrote that my management had not given great dissatisfaction to the parties concerned. I wrote these words in No. 5 simply because this man (defendant) was trying to get me out of my berth. When I gave the above document I considered myself an ill-used man. I deny having given dissatisfaction according to my idea. From the time I signed that paper I considered myself a paid servant of Mr. Macfarlane. It is the fact that defendant issued stores, received surplus carts from packs, kept the books by Mr. Macfarlane's order. It is not the fact that the principal part of the power was taken away from me. It was only part of the duty. There was no change to my knowledge in the defendant's position as regards salary. When goods are supplied by Cutler, Palmer and Co., they were sent to the godown and the bills sent to the Bunder for my signature and acceptance. I usually provided funds for meeting those acceptances. On the 17th August 1874 I broke my collar bone on the right side. This disabled me from writing letters but not from signing cheques. I know I endorsed some cheques among which I think one was on Grindlay, Groom and Co. I accepted some bills drawn upon me by Cutler, Palmer and Co. I believe there were some bills drawn upon me which I never saw and I believe they were accepted by the defendant. I first knew when I went to Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s (on or about last Saturday week) to settle my accounts. Up till then I was not aware that the defendant had accepted any bills in my name. The bill A has been drawn against the goods specified in the bill of passes now produced. I have referred to Dosabhoy's stock book, and find duly entered in it the goods mentioned in the bill of passes. I can't say whether these good were ordered just before we prepared a new wine list. The following goods were despatched from the godown.

½ a dozen	Sparkling	Moselle	quarts
do do		do do	pints
½ do do		Hocks	quarts
do do		do do	pints
do do		Still	do quarts
			do pints
do do	do	(Burgundy or Volnay)	quarts
do do	Chateau La Rose		pints
do do	Cherry Brandy		pints
do do	Chablis		quarts
do do	do		pints

(During the reading of the above items when Mr. Smith read "Still Hock.")

His Worship—What is that! Still Hock.

Mr. Jefferson—Yes your Worship still Hock. Your Worship will doubtless reap an advantage in hearing this case, by being initiated in the numerous European drinks.

His Worship. (Laughing) Yes, only as far as the names are concerned. Mr. Jefferson—Certainly. I mean by my assertion *only* as far as the names, (laughter.)

I cannot say that these goods which were put down as despatched are the same as those specified in the bill of parcels, showing what was in the godown before these goods came in. I was in Bombay on the 25th September when the aforesaid goods were supplied. I did not know that they had been supplied. I do not know of this because Mr. Randall never spoke of it. Mr. Randall never made purchase because he never had money. He did not always inform me when he ordered goods. I can't say whether I ordered any goods from Cutler, Palmer and Co. in September. It was no more defendant's duty than mine to order whatever goods were required in September. Exhibit 5 was in force in September. I do not know what authority Mr. Randall had from Mr. Macfarlane to supply the goods from the godown. It was the defendant's duty as a servant to order goods from Cutler, Palmer and Co. (Cutler and Co. put me right.)

I may have seen the letter now shewn dated 12th Nov 1874 addressed to T Randall Esq. or W. Smith Esq. calling for a settlement of some bills. I was not in Bombay. The last mentioned letter was very possibly produced by the defendant in the Insolvent Court. I think I have seen the letter now shown dated 1st September 1874. I did not see the whole of the letters written by Mr. Randall I have no recollection of having seen the two letters referred to in exhibit S.

The defendant did hold a confidential position in the concern in September being in charge of the godown. I am not aware that Mr. Bodger of Messrs Cutler, Palmer's had any conversation with Mr. Randall (defendant) about acceptances for goods delivered. The defendant has frequently told me that he had had a chat with Mr. Bodger on the train, and he once told me that he had much bother with Mr. Bodger *in* arranging for meeting the acceptances. Mr. Randall had authority from me to write chits and sign receipts. The authority he held from me was a mere verbal one. In writing chits he signed his own name for me. He also signed receipts for money in my name. It was not necessary for him to have asked that authority each time, but he frequently did.

Q. Did not Mr. Randall ever sign an acceptance to Mr Macfarlane for monies borrowed for you?

A. I do not know.

Mr. Jefferson.—Very well.

His Worship.—He may not have been there.

Mr. Jefferson.—Hemight know all the same,

His Worship.—Yes, but that is a kind of knowledge you do not care to acquire (laughter.)

Mr Smith—Mr. Macfarlane took precious good care that I signed my own name to every promissory note. (renewed laughter.) I signed and Mr. Macfsolane sometimes made Randall also sign in addition. while I was up in Calcutta in October and November Mr. Simpson, my assistant, conducted my work. Mr. Randall attending to the books and godown. I did not give Mr. Simpson authority to sign bills but he could receive money over the counter and give a receipt in his own name for it. I can't say that any goods were supplied by Cutler, Palmer and Co. in my absence. In fact the defendant did not want me back at all. During my absence no one had any right to sign my name or accept bills for me. Just before going to Guzerat I remember signing some fresh promissory notes. The monies for these were on account of advances made to me by Mr. Macfarlane through Randall's hand who brought them as a servant, they were also for the payment of bills. I was afterwards sued by Mr. Macfarlane, I can't say if it was on these notes or others. Mr. Macfarlane sued me for Rs. 9,000, but I am indebted to him for Rs. 39,000. I remember defendant coming to my Bungalow prior to my leaving it during the month of October and November last. On one of these occasions he may have brought bills for my acceptance. I do not remember being so sick that I was unable to write and the defendant was asked by me to sign my name for me. It is not true that I asked him to sign an acceptance because I was sick. On several occasions defendant could not get money for cheques received by post and he brought them to me to be endorsed by me. Generally speaking these cheques were made payable to "W. Smith" alone, and sometimes "or order," I mean to say that I expressly prohibited defendant from signing my name to cheques and acceptances. This was as far as I can recollect by verbal order some time in August 1873. I can't say that Mr. Macfarlane was aware of this prohibition. I remember some money being due to me by Bennett and Co. some months ago. The receipt was sent for payment signed by the defendant in Bennett and Co. refused to acknowledge defendant's signature. I sent my son, I believe with defendant to get the money. I do not recollect sending auy message whatever to Bennett and Co. The amount of the promissory note dated May 1873 now shown me and marked, does not appear in my account books. There are similar other private money transactions which have not appeared. There was a lent list kept and defendant and I were in the habit of borrowing small sums from the cash in hand. Other gentlemen used to also have small sums advanced them and the defendant's as well as my name appeared in that list. When these petty sums accumulated to a large amount it was entered in the daily cash book. I did not pay off the items of the lent list out of cash received out of custamers, but I paid them out of profits made by private sales. I recollect General Russel having an account with me and not refreshment rooms, and I remember the account being paid and was due to me personally. As far as I can recollect it could not appear in the cash book. This was for fruit &c. purchased by myself out of my own money in the Bazaar. I had my own private money. General Russel wrote to me at the Bunder ordering the goods to be sent up and I sent them up. I do not think that any of the goods I supplied to General Russell appear in the bazaar book. I have on three or four occasions purchased goods like this and the defendant is well aware of it. There was the day book, ledger, waste-book, and bazaar book. These are the four principal books. There was no stock book. I first rented a godown in Bake House Lane in February 1874. The entries from the cash-book were posted into the ledger from memoranda by Mr. Randall. All the entries in the cash book, from August 1873 to the 13th February 1874 (with the exception of of two or three items at the commencement) are in the handwriting of William Green (a clerk in my employ) the defendant is well aware of it. There was the day book, ledger, waste-book, and bazaar book. These are the four principal books. There was no stock book. I first rented a godown in Bake House Lane in February 1874. The entries from the cash-book were posted into the ledger from memoranda by Mr. Randall. All the entries in the cash book, from August 1873 to the 13th February 1874 (with the exception of of two or three items at the commencement) are in the handwriting of William Green (a clerk in my employ) under the superintendence of Mr. Randall. Green drew Rs. 80 per mensem. His duties were to do the cash book and ledger under Mr. Randall's supervision. I looked regularly into these accounts—every morning—with Mr. Green. The cash was never balanced in that manner before August 1873.

Mr. Jefferson here proposed to break off his cross-examination until the next occasion, *i.e.* on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A.M.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, December 18.)

It is stated that Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation, but that the Emperor has refused to accept it.

The trial of Count Arnim has terminated. Judgment is to be pronounced on Dec. 19.

The Emperor William has written a very gracious letter to Prince Bismarck, thanking him for his recent speech in the Senate on the military budget.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. Andrew on Marshal MacMahon, and has also specially thanked him for the polite attentions shown to the Empress during her stay in France.

Another very destructive fire has just occurred at Boston, U.S.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Peru.

A conflict seems to be imminent between the Church and State in Chili.

An insurrection, which recently broke out in the Argentine Republic, has been quelled.

The Queen has gone to Osborne to spend the Christmas holidays.

After visiting the Queen at Windsor the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have gone to Witley Court on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley. There is a report this morning of the indisposition of the Duchess, which is not, however, of a serious nature.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, after visiting the Queen at Windsor, have returned to Marlborough House. They will spend their Christmas at Sandringham.

The report that Sir John Karslake had lost his eyesight was rather premature. An operation has brought on temporary blindness.

Parliament stands prorogued to February 5, when it will meet for the despatch of business.

A report of the intended resignation of Mr. Disraeli, owing to indisposition, has been current in political circles of late, but it is now stated to be without foundation.

A claim for £30,000, as an insurance on opium shipped for Hongkong by Sassoon and Co., has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs, reserving a question of law.

The disputed title to the Frederick baronetcy has been several days before the Probate Court, but has not yet terminated.

The P. and O. steamer Lombardy, after being out three days, has put back to Plymouth through damages received in a storm in the Bay of Biscay.

Dr. Ball has been sworn in as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Ormsby is to be the Attorney-General, and the Hon. D. Plunket, Q.C., is to be Solicitor-General.

ORDINARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Kesteven; Lord Sondes; The Duc de la Rouchefoucauld Liancourt, at Paris; Dep.-Surg. H. B. Buckle, Ben. M.S.; Lieut.-Col. W Hunter, Ben Ret.; Lieut.-Col J. L. Sheppard, Bo. S.C; W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., of the India Office; Lieut-Col Grey; Sir W. Boyd; R. G. Burne, late Ceylon C.S.; John, son of the late Sir J. R. Hepburn, Bart.; Major the Hon. C. Napier; P. F. O'Malley, Q.C.; Bishop of Ossory and Ferns; J. Mitchell, Esq., of Old Bond-street; J. Steel, M.D., late E.I.C.S.; Col. H. J. York, late Scots Fusilier Guards; Harry son of late Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—RUBERY *v.* GRANT AND SAMPSON.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

THE Lord Chief Baron, with a special jury, is engaged to-day in trying a case (opened yesterday) in which a gentleman named Rubery sues Mr. Albert Grant and Mr. Sampson, the late City editor of the *Times*, for damages for libel. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Hume Williams, Mr. Douglas Straight, and Mr. Percy Gye appear for the plaintiff; Mr. Day, Q.C., Mr. Granthame and Mr. R. Reid appear for Mr. Grant; Mr. Giffard, Q.C., Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr.-J. O. Griffiths, and Mr. Lumley Smith, for Mr. Sampson.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the plaintiff's case, said that the plaintiff was a gentleman residing near Birmingham, and brought the present action against the two defendants for libels published in the *Times* news-paper on the 18th of November, 1872, and on the 20th and 21st of the following month. The defendant Mr. Sampson was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and was the writer of the article in the *Times*, known as the "Money Article," and the other defendant, Baron Albert Grant, was a banker and financial agent in the City and a floter of companies. The libels complained of imputed to the plaintiff that he was party to a gross and grievous fraud and swindle in the year 1872, and known as "the Great Californian Diamond Swindle." It was exposed in the *Times* and other papers, and what the plaintiff complained of was that in the *Times* article he was stated to be one of the conspirators and a party to those frauds. Mr. Sampson had pleaded a justification, alleging that the articles complained of were true in substance and in fact. He had admitted the authorship of the articles and the real fight would be whether he was justified in saying that which he alleged to be true. Baron Grant had simply pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Rubery, however, contends that if Grant had nothing to do with the writing of the articles, he had instigated Sampson to write them. The learned gentleman entered into a long history of the plaintiff's career. During his residence in California he became acquainted with a Mr. Harpending, and they and other Southern gentlemen entered into an agreement to fit out a privateer to cruise against the fleet of the

would probably carry them all, and it is impossible to search the clothes of every respectable looking passenger for Holland or Paris.

It will strike the public as not a little curious that a Peer who displays a desire to recover his diamonds should not have taken a little better pains to preserve them. Their robbery under such circumstances as we have detailed does not indicate any such preternatural craft that the sufferers can be regarded as the victims of unavoidable fate. Cabs, in the first place, have already been proved to be unsafe depositories for jewels. In Lady Ellesmere's case, to which we have already referred, the thief performed no more difficult feat than that of climbing behind a four-wheeled cab while it was travelling, as little boys constantly do, and slipping a trunk from the top of it. It is not, of course, to be supposed that Peers and Countesses themselves keep an eye on such small matters as dressing-cases They must be left to a servant, and it is generally forgotten that the care of a servant for a master's or mistress's property is not likely, as a rule, to be greater than that of the master and mistress themselves If a dressing-case is given into their charge together with a variety of other property, they will be apt, with great equanimity, to let it take its chance with the rest. If jewels are bundled with other things into a cab, maids will view them all alike with great composure The servant in this case may have taken the case in the cab with her, but if she had other things to attend to, what could be easier than to take advantage of some perplexed moment to distract her attention, and to obtain the two or three moments' opportunity which are amply sufficient for skilful confederates? A woman standing on a platform with two or three little things under her charge, luggage to be watched, tickets to be got, and a run made for the train, offers an easy mark to a clever thief, and it says much for the morality of the community that the opportunity is not more often turned to account. It surely needs no great prudence to foresee such dangers, and the only thing necessary to guard against them is to intrust a jewel-case of value to one trustworthy man-servant, whose sole duty it shall be to keep it in safety. Nothing is lighter or more easily carried than a jewel-case, and nothing, consequently, either more easily protected or more easily stolen. It needs the slightest possible reflection to foresee all this; and yet cases from time to time arise from which it appears that great people are in the habit of carrying about priceless jewels or letting their servants carry them about, as if they were glass buttons which could be replaced at the nearest village shop. If people are so foolish as to imagine that their servants will supply either their own lack of intelligence or their own lack of care, they deserve to be roughly aroused from so singular an illusion.

The fact, however, seems to be that the ordinary owners of jewels are totally incapable of appreciating the extremely precarious nature of their property. A case was tried not long ago in which a firm of diamond merchants in the city had intrusted funds to an agent in Paris without adopting the simple precaution of taking a receipt. One would have thought that a single case like that of Lady Ellesmere would have been sufficient warning; but the present is but a more conspicuous inst-nce than usual of a permanent perversity. Great ladies in England are now constantly travelling and constantly taking with them the jewels which are to them part of their ordinary dress; and if they could be brought to confess how often they have all but lost them, the world would only wonder at the lack of enterprise in thieves. There is, indeed, something culpable in the recklessness with which temptation is thus thrown in the way of poor persons, whether private servants, or railway servants, or members of less respectable classes. It is one of those culpable practices which arise from sheer lack of thought. Probably (Lord Dudley would never have thought of intrusting £25,000 in gold, or even in Bank-notes, to the custody of two female servants who were to follow them in a cab, and who were to be exposed to all the bustle of a railway station. But jewels, it must be supposed, become to great people simply articles of attire which find their natural place with the rest of the luggage, and may be left to any custody and any conveyance. The punishment falls chiefly on those who are most to blame—that is, on the owners. The servants, probably, soon recover their composure; but, as we have seen, even a peer and a Chairman of Quarter Sessions like Lord Dudley can be provoked into losing sight of elementary principles of public justice. However, the misfortune is not, in this case, one which need be thought irreparable. The public, at all events will feel a keener sympathy with the victims of such misfortunes when they display a little more forethought in protecting their property.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM.

(*Times* Dec. 17.)

It is long since the easy going British public have received so smart a shock to their nervous system as that inflicted not by the prosecution of Count Arnim, but by the correspondence it has brought to light. We are all aware that the military tone is peremptory, and accepted as a plain fact the stern demands on the French nation by their German conquerors. What rises before us now is the character of the man and the style, more formidable even to friends than to foes. Whatever we all thought of Prince Bismarck four years ago, when he had laid France under his heel, we cannot help thinking more of him now, when simply issuing orders to a German Ambassador. Since the English nation is conscious of a surprise, something indeed, like a revelation from a world very different from its own,—it is plain a lesson has been conveyed to us somewhat in advance of our genius and information. The discipline of war of course we are prepared for, but we think, at least as it bears upon common soldiers and sailors. The discipline of the Civil Service we also understand, at least as it applies to clerks, writers, sorters, and carriers; but we are much too fortunate in our social relations to have much knowledge of anything to call discipline between gentlemen and equals—members of the same Mess or Club, or once schoolfellows, perhaps relatives. Socially speaking, discipline acts downwards, not side ways, in this happy land. As a matter of comfort the advantage is immense. It really comes to this, and it is no slight fruit of our unexampled social customs. A man may enjoy and discharge many important and honourable positions in this country without paying the slightest attention to any command or authority, or supposed rule, or actual interference, should there be such a thing to disturb his normal serenity. It is to be granted, for the sake of argument, that there is no occasion here for a system of authority so actual that when you case was opened by Sir Henry James, and evidence was case to God you must go, and when you are told to do it you must do it, we must all accept the inference that they whose lot is fallen in these happy lines are not qualified to cri icize the discipline found necessary for less favoured lands—in the greater part of the European Continent, for example. When, then, it comes to pass that discipline comes into collision with laxity, or even with habitual insubordination, and cuts through it like a ploughshare, we have to bear in mind that our own nacional peculiarities are likely to have prejudiced us against the keener edge and the harder material. Content as we are with our own ways, and resolved as we are to let alone, we cannot found on these a claim to know better than the rest of the world what the rest of the world ought to do.

Prince Bismarck had to do what was incredible not only beforehand, in the remote conception, but even in the doing itself; for there were not many people in the world who believed the French would or could discharge to the last franc the enormous bond they had put their hands to. Impossible as it seemed to them to pay, it was not less impossible to let them off. The conqueror stood with his heel on the neck of France. On one object had he to concentrate every thought, deed, and word, whether by tongue or by pen, till the work was done. It is but trifling with War to dilute it with the customs and ideas of Peace, and the diplomacy which followed the Franco-German War forbad any such impertinence. The work immediately in hand was only necessary and subordinate to another, for Germany would be only clear of France to find herself the object of almost universal envy, jealousy, and suspicion. Hard and cynical, then, as the Chancellor's language reads, it is only such as is natural and proper to a stern sense of duty. The difficulty of that duty and the consequent severity of expression rose from day to day with the obstacles presented by the character of the Ambassador. Nay, it is too reasonable to suspect that Count Arnim would not have offered his stubborn and sometimes insolent and scoffing resistance he did for three years had he not countenance at home as well as in French society. Hard, then, as the blows may be returned without the loss of a day, there is not one too many of the only true and only possible account of the Chancellor's position. "You mind your own business, which is ours and Germany's. Obey your orders Follow your instructions. Hold to Thiers. He is the only man who can and will bring the money, which we must have first of all. Have nothing to do or say with Pretenders. They do not love Germany better than we does. They will bring in Ultramontanism, with the old Papal troubles. The Emperors and the Pope always were and always will be enemies. Besides, all Europe will be glad to foster the Monarchical embryo in order to set up a plea of pity for the reduction of the Indemnity, or aggravate by our refusal the odium we are under already. Why do you make a fuss about the bad behaviour of the French to you? It is their affair. Could you expect better? There is no occasion for you to write long letters about Germany, telling me what I have known long ago, and what everybody in Germany knew long ago, better than you. You only show yourself behind in German affairs, as you certainly are in French. Why did you not write at once about the offensive Pastorals? You have long ago had your instruction as to the claim of the German mitior Kingdoms and Grand Duchies to send and receive Envoys. Of course they must if they please; but why say a word to recognize needlessly what is so unnecessary, and so contrary to the interest of the Empire? Was that your par-graph in the Brussels paper, and those your letters in the Viennese? And is it true you are about buying a newspaper here? Your letters tell me nothing about France, but a great deal that is of no use to me or anybody be. I do not want your opinions. You are not accurate. You do not understand what you report, and do injustice to M. Thiers Indeed, it is neither in your will, nor in your scadacity to see the truth of his words, which I do perfectly. You neither understand your own place nor mine, nor the Emperor's for you leave undone what you are sent to Paris to do; you disregard instructions, even if you read them, and you think your self the Emperor's servant without the medium of the Chancery. You pretend to serve the German Emperor by setting aside German interests." Such were the blows administered at short intervals, and always with the demand that the Ambassador would immediately and fully acknowledge them, with the further assurance that he would repent of his ways and do better for the future, when it was quite plain that Count Arnim was a man utterly incapable of profiting by either experience or rebuke, or of making the least change in his conduct.

We are not now concerning ourselves with the character of the man, with the circumstances under which he was put into the most difficult position to be found in history, or with the mystery which surrounds his German associations. We may, indeed, ask why Prince Bismarck allowed himself to be armed with a weapon that could not be bent or sent, or be blunted in his hands the instant it was put to proof. Passing over what must remain better known to Germans than to Englishmen, we can only say that, given the occasion and the diplomatic agent, the Chancellor had no alternative but to deal as he did with the accomplished but self-willed and recalcitrant Ambassador. There was a work to be done beyond the sphere of any possible British diplomacy, which, in general, would suffer no approciable degeneracy by having into a perpetual interchange of well-written pamphlets or evasive *business*. The German Ambas-ador had to do w at was needful, and as far as possible, also be pleasant towards a proud and sensitive nation, struck down to the lowest pit of pain and disgrace He had to represent victorious and pitiless foe to his implacable but helpless victim. Perhaps this did not require the adamantine metal he Chancellor is made of, but it wanted something better than quicksilver, lead, or tin. It wanted something more than a discussive versatility, a pleasant vivacity, and a readiness to form new associations, at any cost of consistency or peril of maintenance. Yet this was the abnormal material which the Chancellor had to beat into form, if possible; and to secure, in the first instance, from passing over incontinently into the hands and control of his enemies. He had to weld, refine, harden, shape, and point some of the least malleable stuff in the world into a perfect instrum nt of diplom-cy at once and in a day; for the work to be done allowed no delays. Why he tried so long, when the case seemed hopeless from the first, we cannot tell; but it is plain that the exigency as well as the difficulty of the task justified all this plain speaking, which, excessive as it seems to us, yet fell short of the occasion, for it failed to effect the least amendment in the rebellious Ambassador.

AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, DEC. 14.

SASSOON V. HARRIS.

This was a heavy insurance case—an insurance by the great Indian house of Sassoon and Co., of London, Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, of £30,000 upon opium shipped for Hongkong and Ningpo, in China. The case was, it will be seen, one of great mag nitude, and it also raised questions of some novelty and of considerable importance.

Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. J. C. Mathew were for the plaintiff; Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr. W. Williams, Q.C., and Mr. Fellarton for the defendants.

The great Indian house of Sassoon and Co. carry on business in London and at Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, and deal largely in opium. They carry on business, it appeared, with many smaller Indian houses, who send opium to them, and the Bombay house of Sassoon and Co. make large consignments to their houses at Hongkong and Shanghai for sale at Ningpo and other places in China, effecting insurances on the whole, and charging their correspondents the premiums on their opium when insured. On the 16th of January, 1872, Sassoon and Co.'s resident partner and manager at Bombay wrote to the firm at Hongkong and Shanghai:—

"We are now-a-days that profits are so scarce and any loss so perceptible, and it sustained so difficult to make up for many years, that we have thought it desirable to effect insurance on our opium shipments by steamers. The London house has accordingly arranged with the underwriters, and effected an open policy on our shipments from here by every steamer, £30,000 on opium to Shanghai at the rate of ½ per cent. and £20,000 from Calcutta to Hongkong, by each steamer, also a ½ per cent.; but we can transhipto Shanghai and inform them at the time, so that any loss will be recoverable from them They require that all their opium should have an additional mark (the figure 2 in a diamond), and accordingly all opium from three steamers will be marked thus; and we have also written to Calcutta to put this mark on all the chests. It is our intention to effect insurance in this manner on opium on account of Amanath and Co. (a collection of minor firms trading under that name) at Hongkong and Shanghai, and it will be done thus:—By any steamer we may ship 300 chests, insurance will be effected for 1,000 rupees per chest; and if the shipment be 400 chests, it will be for 1,750 rupees and so forth in this proportion. By acting in this way the premium will be small and the risk will not be great. Therefore opium you may receive from Calcutta marked with the letter I in a diamond when you ship the same to Shanghai inform the London house, and forward them a copy of bill of lading by post, and you must do this the day you ship the opium, so that if—God forbid!—there should be any loss, it will be known at once from our letter by post."

It appeared that the course of business followed by Sassoon and Co. was this—that when they received quantities of opium from various native houses in the interior to whom they made advances, they dis inguished them in their books and also by marks on the chests; but that they retained a lien on the opium thus sent to them for advances they had made thereon, and thus they had, as they conceived, a legal interest in the whole. It was understood that the various consignors of opium were to receive the profits of the sale of their opium in China, but Sassoon and Co. were to have the entire control over the whole adventure; and were "to do their best for all parties, to exercise a discretion as to all matters arising in particular as to insurance, and they were to have a lien on the opium consigned to them for any charges thereon. It appeared that the parcels of opium sent to Sassoon were invoiced "on account and risk" of the owners respectively; and it appeared in evidence that when some of them complained that their opium had been sent on, not in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, but in another vessel which was lost, as they had not insured, relying on the opium being sent on by a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, they claimed the value from Sassoons who paid them forthwith, and so claimed for the whole. On the 24th April, 1872, Sassoon's house in London wrote to their house at Hongkong that in future their "open" policy would cover the risk on opium for ten days after it was put on board the steamer at Bombay, instead of Shanghai. In point of fact, it will be seen, the opium in question was sent to Ningpo and the great question in the cause is, whether that voyage was covered by the p licy. On the 7th of June, 1872, a parcel of opium was found to have been contraband by the Hongkong house that they had arranged with their underwriters to ex end their risk in China so that their shipments would now be covered from Bombay and Calcutta to any ports or places in China, not south of Shanghai. In fact, Amoy, Ningpo, Foochow and Shanghai, but warranted not to Hankow, these being ports in China where the opium is sold. On the 2d of December 423 chests of Malwa opium were shipped for Sassoon and Co. at Bombay on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Delta for Hongkong, freight being paid at Bombay by shippers. On the 28th of December the Hongkong house wrote to the London house that they had shipped some of the Malwa opium on the Delta, and arrived by the Delta for Shangai. On the 31st of December, 1872, the firm of Sassoon and Co. effected the policy in question, which, in the usual form, was as well on their own behalf as on behalf of all who might be interested for a voyage from Bombay to a port or place in China not north of, but including Shanghai, and during 10 days while in port there after arrival, and with leave to ship, tranship and re-ship as often as may be required, in the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Delta, £30,000 on 423 chests of opium, marked I in a diamond, valued at £63,000. The bill of lading of the Delta, on the usual printed form of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, provided that the company should be at liberty to carry the goods to their port of destination by that or any other steamer, and in so doing to carry the goods beyond their port of destination and to tranship or land the goods and ship the same at the company's expense but the merchant's risk; and 'shippers are requested to note the terms and conditions of the bill of lading with reference to the validity of their insurance on their goods." Before the Delta arrived at Hongkong, the Hongkong firm telegraphed to Bombay that Ningpo was the destinati-n. The Delta arrived safely at Hongkong, and the Hongkong firm ordered the opium to be shipped to Ningpo and Shanghai, and the opium was accordingly so shipped on board two vessels bound for those ports, one of which was lost. On the 31st of December, 1872, the ship left Hongkong, and on the 2nd of January, 1873, she struck on a hidden rock or some unknown object and became a total wreck, and sank out of sight. The owners of the opium claimed for a total loss to the amount of £30,000, and some of the underwriters paid but others, including the defendants, disputed the claim on the ground that the insurance was not in force beyond Hongkong. When the case was opened by Sir Henry James, and evidence was being give in support of the case for the plaintiffs—on the policy being offered in evidence bearing only one stamp—

Mr. Benjamin, on the part of the defendants, objected that the stamp was not sufficient, and that the policy was inadmissible in evidence. Under the last Act (30 and 31 Vict. c. 23, s. 9), no policy is to be admitted in evidence unless it is duly stamped, and it is not to be allowed to be afterwards stamped on payment of a penalty, as ordinary cases may be. The schedule of duties requires a stamp for every £100 and every fraction of £100; and if the terms of different persons are insured, then the duty is to be paid on every distinct interest. Here other interests than those of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. were insured, and therefore this proviso applied, and the duty was insufficient.

Sir H. James, on the part of the plaintiffs, insisted that, as Sassoon and Co. had a lien on the opium consigned to them and were themselves owners of most of the opium and had the control of the whole, they had an interest in the whol, being only trustees for a part and absolute owners of the rest. It was all one adventure. If this insurance was not valid, it would be difficult in future to effect insurances in such cases.

Mr. Benjamin, in reply, urged that by the express words of the Act each separate interest was to be separately insured, and here there were separate interests, and Sassoons had actually paid some of the owners the value of their opium and charged the premiums to others. The parcels of opium consigned were invoiced separately and charged separately, and surely they created separate interests.

The Lord Chief Justice reserved his opinion upon this preliminary question as to the admissibility of the policy.

Mr Benjamin then took the main objection to the cl im, which was that there was no insurance beyond Hongkong. The policy was in such vague terms as to cover any voyage, but the bill of lading showed the voyage in contemplation, which was a voyage by the Delta to Hongkong—that is, the underwriters insured the opium per the Delta for Hongkong, with leave to send it on by another steamer for the same voyage—i.e, for Hongkong—not beyond Hongkong. The Delta might, if it could not reach Hongkong, send on the opium by another steamer to Hongkong. But the voyage insured was only to Hongkong, and when the opium reached that place the insurance was at an end. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer never went to Ningpo, and a voyage to Ningpo was clearly out of the contemplation of the underwriters, and out of the scope of the policy. So long as the opium was in the Delta, it was per the Delta, but when it was out of the Delta and at the end of its voyage per the Delta, it was, in commercial phrase, ex the Delta, not per the Delta, and the policy was only on opium per the Delta. Only one voyage was insured; but, if the plaintiffs were right the underwriters might be liable on several distinct voyages, with as many different risks, from Hongkong to different China ports. The voyage insured was from Bombay to Hongkong, and not beyond. The best proof of that was that the bills of lading were actually delivered up at Hongkong, the voyage being at an end. How could the underwriters, then, be liable beyond Hongkong?

The Lord Chief Justice observed that transhipment to Shanghai must be taken to have been contemplated.

Mr. Benjamin pointed out that this was a voyage policy, a policy for a voyage—that is, the particular voyage, the voyage to Hongkong.

Sir Henry James, on the part of the plaintiffs, denied that the insurance was only for the voyage. The insurance was on the opium until it arrived at its ultimate place or places of destination, "any port or ports not north of Shanghai" if the insurance was only for a voyage to Hongkong, all that was necessary was an insurance for a voyage from Bombay to Hongkong; for the destination of the opium was known to the London house, as the bill of lading was in this country. But the policy was on much larger terms, and operated beyond Hongkong. The contract was not merely for Hongkong, but for any port not north of Shanghai. There was leave to tranship, therefore, for any such port, and there was no specific insurance for Hongkong. There was power, then to tranship to Ningpo, and that was within the insurance. The object was to insure the opium until it reached its ultimate destination, and that was Ningpo. There was no increase of the risk insured, for the insurance was not on the ship but on the opium, and the risk was rather lessened than increased by dividing it into two cargoes, as it would be in two ships, and not in one, and if one sank the whole would not be lost.

Mr. Benjamin.—The policy speaks of "the voyage."

Sir H. James.—To any port or ports not north of Shanghai.

The Lord Chief Justice, reverting to the stamp objection, observed that the opium was owned by different parties in specific parcels, the chests being marked and numbered by each owner.

Sir H James.—Messrs. Sassoons were trustees for the other owners.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Rather agents than trustees.

Sir H. James urged that it appeared that Messrs. Sassoons had "a lien upon the price" of the opium they received.

The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that if the opium of A was sent to one port and sold with a profit, and the opium of B sent to another port and sold at a loss, the accounts would be quite distinct. This showed that it was not one common adventure, but that there was a distinct adventure as to each parcel of opium belonging to a different owner.

Sir H. James urged that Sassoons were to act for all and dispose of the whole, and they had an interest in the whole. Surely they had an insurable interest? If not, such business could hardly be transacted at Lloyd's.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Had Sassoons any insurable interest in opium not their own beyond the profit they might make on the sale of the opium?

Sir H. James said it was a common case for those who had a lien to insure.

Mr. Benjamin said it was not disputed that Sassoons could insure, but not the goods on which they actually charged their correspondents the premiums on insurances.

The Lord Chief Justice.—It is suggested that they insured for themselves as well as for their correspondents.

Mr. Benjamin.—Then, if so, they ought to have paid an additional insurance It is beyond a doubt that they have insured the opium as agents for their correspondents, to whom they charge the premiums

The Lord Chief Justice said the question was far too important to be disposed of now and he should direct a verdict and reserve the question of law for the Court. His impression was that on the point as to the stamp the plaintiffs were right, but as to the other point the voyage his impression was rather in favour of the underwriters However he would not determine either point now, and he proposed to direct a verdict and reserve the question of law for the Court.

Sir H. James urged that it was partly a question of fact—for instance as to the intention of the underwriters the practice of the company, or the ultimate destination of the goods.

The Lord Chief Justice, however, thought that the question turned on the effect of the policy, and that there was no question for the jury. He then directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, reserving the question of law.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—DECEMBER 19.

THE COMING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT (EQUESTRIAN).—The "Woolwich infant" school.

THE GREAT TOPIC.

THE Transit of Venus was "beautifully observed" at Indore. Astronomers in future will place more reliance on Indoor observations.

ROYAL AND LOYAL STOCK.

At the great cattle show the champion short-horn cow was the property of the Prince of Wales. Another feather this in the Prince's cap!

QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

THE Jesuits disloyal? Why they can challenge any community, however loyal its principle, to deny that their Society is founded upon Loyola!

PROPER ACCOMPANIMENTS.

A BOOK about the table is announced. May we dare to ask whether it has clean plates and good cuts?

DEPLORABLE.

AN imbecile correspondent writes to express a hope that "the passage of Venus across the Sun was not a case of *sic transit*, considering the sea-sun of the year."

"FAHRENHEIT."

Rector.—"Ah, we shall be comfortable this morning, Groffles, I see you've got the temperature up nicely. Sixty, I declare!"

Clerk.—"Yes, Sir, I allus hev a trouble to get that thing up. I took and warmed it jest this minute!"

THE SINEWS OF SPORT.

The Marquis (to Head Keeper) —'Now, Grandison, His Royal Highness will be tired of waiting, why don't you send in the beaters?"

Head Keeper (sotto voce)—"Beg pardon, my Lord, the London train's late this morning with the pheasants—we must have half an hour to get 'em into the coverts!"

STALL-FED, BUT NOT STALL-CLAD.

Box-Keeper (to Country Visitor, who, on removing his overcoat, reveals the glories of his Vest).—"Beg pardon, Sir, but I'm afraid your waistcoat ain't quite the thing for the stalls."

Country Visitor (with indignant surprise).—"Not good enough for a Theyater! Dang yer impudence! Why, I had that waistcoat made o' purpose for cattle show week!"

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